HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

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HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

*** Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises of the summer session of the Hillsborough Academy closed on the 22d day of November last, by a public examination of the students. The trustees who were present, would do themselves injustice by withholding the expression of their high and entire approbation of the manner in which the boys acquitted themselves. It is not their object at this time to enumerate the different studies of the various classes, or to discriminate the merits of the competitors for distinction; all were approved, with a very few exceptions—highly so—and many acquitted themselves in a manner which would have done honour to years much more mature. The examination evinced, in the most satisfactory manner, that the time of the boys had been industriously improved, both by themselves and their teacher. The abilities of Mr. Rogers as a teacher of youth, require no eulogium from this board; they are well known and duly appreciated. The trustees of this institution believe they run no risk in recommending it to the public patronage. Its advantages are many and striking. Situated in a healthy climate, in the midst of a moral and religious society, under the direction of an able and laborious teacher; it is thought that the youth sent here will enjoy advantages not surpassed in any academy. And when it is recollected that this institution is, what every other in the state should be, literally a school preparatory to the university, it will readily be perceived that boys instructed here will have a decided advantage over those instructed elsewhere. An uniform plan of instruction, which should be adopted by all the academies in the state, has long been desired by those who have turned their attention to the subject, and the diversity of plans which have, and still do exist, has been felt to be a great evil. The studies of the youth in the Hillsborough Academy are conducted under the superintendance of the president and faculty of the University. The professor of languages, with such other member of the board as can be conveniently spared, attend the examinations—So that a boy's progress, from the time he enters the academy until he closes his course there, is witnessed by those to whom is to be entrusted his future succeeding course; and when a boy passes through all the classes here, he enters immediately, without any additional examination, into the freshman class at college. These are some few of the advantages attending this institution, from its local situation. Its character is already high—we trust its future management will not have a tendency to diminish public confidence.

The Trustees.

Dec 3. 47—3w

☞ The editor of the Raleigh Star is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in January. In addition to the studies already pursued as preparatory to admission into the University, an extensive English course will be commenced, which is designed to facilitate the subsequent studies of those who may be admitted. The French language will also be taught without any additional charge. Parents and guardians, who may wish to obtain further information respecting this school, with regard to the terms of tuition, rules, plan of studies, &c. shall have it on application to the subscriber.

John Rogers, *Principal.*

Who will receive a few students as boarders.

Dec. 3. 47—4w

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Col. William Sheppard, deceased, are requested to present them for settlement within the time specified by law, otherwise they will be barred recovery; and those indebted to come forward and pay what they owe respectively. As the claims against the estate are of an urgent nature, the administrator will be compelled to be equally urgent with those who are indebted to it.

John Rogers, *Adm'r.*

Dec. 3. 47—

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand for one hundred dollars, in which Sterling Harris was principal and John J. Carrington security, Harrison Parker witness, dated sometime in May or June 1821, and payable the 25th of December following. All persons are hereby forewarned trading for said note, as no transfer of it has ever been made.

Wm. Carrington, jr.

Orange county, Nov. 30. 47—

MASONIC LOTTERY.

IN consequence of the absence of four of the managers, the *SEVENTH* day's drawing is postponed until *Friday the 13th instant*, and the time of the Eighth day's drawing will be announced in the Recorder of the succeeding week.

The Managers.

Dec. 2. 47—

JUST RECEIVED,

3000 lbs. Northern Cheese,
200 lbs. spun Cotton,
Half pipe Pico Madeira Wine, superior quality,
8 doz red, green and black Morocco Skins,
200 bushels Salt,
20 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
Wagon Boxes, 4½ by 2½, 4 by 2, 3½ by 2, and 2¾ by 1½

Expected soon, a further supply of Paints and Dyestuffs, also Gold and Silver Leaf.

D. Yarbrough.

Wanted to purchase, two stout well made wagon Horses, between four and seven years old, and 3000 lbs. Pork. D. Y.

Dec. 3 47—2w

Negroes to Hire.

ON Saturday the 28th of December, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, will be hired Jim, a blacksmith, Stephen, a carpenter, and Duncan, a farmer, negroes belonging to the estate of Ann Whitted, deceased.

Levi Whitted, *Guardian.*

Dec. 3. 47—

Negroes to Hire and Land to Rent.

ON Monday the 23d of December, at the house of Mrs. Jane Ray, will be hired for the year 1823, the negroes belonging to the late David Ray; and will be rented several tracts of land and a mill.

And on the 28th of December, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, will be hired the negroes of Strudwick's heirs.

James Webb.

Nov. 26. 46—4w

COTTON GIN.

THE subscribers have put into operation in Hillsborough a Cotton Gin, where cotton will be cleaned at short notice.

Kirkland & Webb.

Nov. 13. 44—

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable Plantation and well known House of Entertainment where he now lives, two miles east from Hillsborough, the house is well finished and roomy, with a good kitchen, good stables, and all other necessary outhouses, with an Oil Mill, in good order, calculated to make two thousand gallons of oil per annum. The land is rich, and the plantation in good repair, with a good meadow and orchard, is well timbered and watered, affording two excellent springs, and the situation is as healthy as any in the state. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms; or should it be desired, the house and plantation will be sold separate from the mill.

Wm. Pickett.

N. B. The subscriber continues to purchase Flax Seed at his oil mill, as usual, at eighty cents per bushel. W. P.

Orange county, 11th mo. 12. 44—tf

JUST PUBLISHED,

and for sale at this Office, and the several stores in town,

HEARTT'S

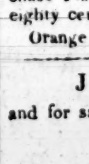
ALMANAC

FOR

1823.

Oct. 9. 39—

FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale the large and convenient dwelling house and lot where he now lives, in the town of Hillsborough. The lot contains an acre of ground. The house contains eight rooms, well finished, with a large garret room; adjoining the house is a dining room, 30 by 16 feet, well finished. The other improvements on the lot are a kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, carriage house, &c. and a well of excellent water within a few feet of the kitchen door. It would form an eligible situation for a large family, or any person disposed to keep a private boarding house.

The terms will be accommodating. Any application by mail, for further and more particular information, will be attended to without delay.

John Witherspoon.

July 16. 27—tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away or was stolen from the subscriber, about the 9th of November, inst. a bright mulatto negro man by the name of *CALEB*. This boy is about 25 years of age, about six feet high, had on when he went away a dark homespun coat and pantaloons, and a black straw hat. He is a blacksmith, and a tolerably good shoe maker by trade; is active and sensible, trim made and somewhat knock kneed. It is supposed that he may have procured a free pass. Any person who will apprehend the said boy and deliver him to the subscriber in Caswell county, or secure him in any jail where he can get him, shall receive the above reward.

David Mitchell.

Caswell county, N. C. Nov. 25. 46—3wp

Houses and Lots in Hillsborough, *FOR SALE.*

DR. O'FARREL will sell all his houses and lots, either in the whole or singly.

Prime Cider by the quart, and domestic Wine equal to any imported.

Also Montanus's Hebrew Bible, and Buxtorf's Hebrew Lexicon and Grammar.

Oct. 16. 40—tf

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	35 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr. Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA *Evangelical Intelligencer,*

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thirst for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense.

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of North-Carolina.

TREASURY REPORT.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina,

GENTLEMEN—The laws of the state make it my duty to inform you that the receipts of the treasury of North Carolina, for the year commencing with the first day of November, 1821, and ending with the last day of October, 1822, including sundry payments of arrearages and the public taxes of every other description, which became due and were paid at the Treasury of the State, within that period—together with the dividends declared by our three several banks on the stock of shares held in them respectively by N. Carolina, and which were payable into the common treasury—the purchase money or proceeds of the vacant and unappropriated lands lately entered, and paid for in the course of the time above mentioned—and the collection made from the bonds given by the purchasers of the public lands near Raleigh, amount to $127,064 24½; including a dividend of $1,200, declared by the directors of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the year 1821, on the shares held in it by North-Carolina.

To this sum, the balance remaining in the treasury on the first day of November, 1821, and thereafter to be accounted for, as reported to the last general assembly, being added, to wit, $114,099 44½, an aggregate amount of $241,163 68½ is formed.

From this aggregate sum, disbursements have been made within the time first above mentioned, including treasury notes and other monies burnt, to the amount of $126,701 6-¾ The vouchers for which are in possession of the comptroller, and are, of course, in readiness for the examination of the committee of finance.

This expenditure, being deducted from the sum total above mentioned, will be found to leave a balance of $114,461 99, remaining in the treasury of this state on the first day of November instant, yet to be accounted for.

For a specification of the several items forming or composing the reception and expenditure above mentioned, the treasurer would ask leave respectfully to refer to the printed statement furnished by the comptroller, for the use of the members of the present general assembly.

The nett amount of the dividends declared by the directors of the State Bank on the shares held in it by North-Carolina, (after deducting the interest retained by that corporation, as due and payable to it under the provisions of the act of 1811, on account of the unpaid for shares of the state, up to December last,) was $18,019 76: which sum was paid over to the public treasurer, by the officers of the Bank in money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, and was therefore burnt and destroyed, as the law directs.

Of the sum of $114,461 99, above mentioned, as being the balance due and payable from the public treasurer to the State of North Carolina, on the first day of the present month; viz: on the first day of November, 1822, $43,303 09, are deposited at my credit, as public treasurer, in the State Bank at Raleigh; $40,048 99 3-4, are deposited, and stand at my credit, in like manner, in the Bank of Newbern, in Raleigh; and $15,972 50 are deposited, in like manner, and stand at my credit, as public treasurer, in the bank of Cape-Fear, at Fayetteville: The remainder is in the public chest, and is formed of cash or bank notes, kept there to be at hand and in readiness to meet the ordinary expenditures of the day; of vouchers or claims which have been paid off and taken up *since* the 1st day of November instant, and which are, therefore, not brought into account—and of worn and redeemed treasury notes prepared and preparing to be burnt, when the legislature may be pleased so to direct.

In the month of November last, Messrs. Wellborn and Taliaferro, commissioners appointed by governor Franklin to superintend the selling &c. of the lands belonging to this state, commonly called the Cherokee Lands, paid into the public treasury the sum of $1,519 41 1-4; being the nett proceeds of the sales made by them, and which had come into their hands as commissioners aforesaid: which sum was forthwith and agreeable to law placed at the credit of the Board of Internal Improvements: as has been likewise and since the further sum of $6,658 86, collected (from the bonds taken at the sales made by Messrs. Franklin and Mebane in 1820) up to the first day of the present month.

Messrs. Wellborne and Taliaferro likewise handed over and delivered at the treasury the bonds taken to secure the purchase money of the lands sold by them, as commissioners aforesaid, amounting to $13,689 27½, the whole of which remain on file, and are yet to be paid.

From the statement which commences this report it will be perceived, that the expenditures of the last year, including the money burnt, *more than covered* the balance which remained in the treasury on the 1st of November, 1821, and indeed, exceeded it by several thousand dollars, and it will likewise be borne in mind, that the sources from whence *three* of the items contained in the comptroller's statement, laid before the assembly early in the present session, and which very materially contributed to the creation of the balance remaining in the treasury on the first day of November, 1822—namely: the dividends of the Banks of Cape-Fear and Newbern, and the dividend of the Cape-Fear Navigation Company, have ceased to operate in favor or aid of the ordinary revenue of the state; and can, therefore, no longer be counted on in forming an estimate of the amount of the future receipts at the treasury. It is hoped and believed, however, that in course of the present fiscal year, the redemption of the money of the emissions of 1783 and 1785, will be accomplished; and should such prove to be the case, the dividends thereafter declared by the State Bank may be made to come in aid of the revenue of the state, and will, probably, form considerable items, and prove valuable and efficient substitutes for the sources of revenue above mentioned as being now no more.

The public treasurer considers it his duty to present to the legislature the foregoing statement and view of the present situation and future prospects of the treasury of the state; not, indeed, with the intention of suggesting the advisability of any increase whatever of the public taxes at present laid and in operation, and which, he is persuaded, will continue to prove commensurate to the support of government, and to the defraying all such other items of expenditure as will probably be authorised, his motive being merely to show the probable continued solvency of the treasury.

There are at present, and for some time past have been, very considerable sums of money due to North-Carolina by bonds originally given for sums less than one hundred dollars; the makers of which are widely dispersed, and dwell in distant and different sections of the country; and it being evident that much difficulty and delay, not to mention probable loss, will necessarily attend the collection of those monies, unless some special provision be made to ensure and facilitate it. The treasurer would hereby respectfully submit to the legislature, the propriety and the necessity of extending the like remedy against the makers of such bonds, as is at present provided by law, and in use, against such revenue officers of the state who fail to account and pay up as they are bound to do; or, of providing such other practicable remedy as shall be considered more proper and advisable.

Much and respectfully,

Gentlemen, your ob't serv't,

JOHN HAYWOOD, *Pub. Treas.*

Raleigh, 25th Nov. 1822.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

Mr. McKay presented a bill to amend an act concerning old titles of land, and for limitations of actions, and for avoiding suits in law, which was read and referred to the judiciary committee.

Received from the house of commons a message stating that they had rejected the bill respecting the altering the time of holding the county courts of Burke.

Mr. Williamson presented a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary, to inquire whether any alteration is necessary relative to the probate of wills, granting letters of administration, and settlement of accounts between guardians and wards, and to report by bill or otherwise.

And Mr. Sneed, a resolution instructing that committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws, so as to require executors to give bond and security for the faithful discharge of their duties, unless in cases where the testator shall by will direct the contrary, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Brownrigg, a resolution instructing the committee on public buildings to inquire into the expenditures on the repairs of the state house, and those incurred by the transportation of the statue of Washington from Wilmington to this place—which resolutions were referred.

The following bills were presented, viz.

By Mr. Callaway, a bill to appoint commissioners to lay off the great state road from Jonathan Woody's old blacksmith's shop to Salem—which passed its first reading, and was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

By Mr. Person, a bill making compensation to jurors of the superior and county courts of Moore.

Mr. Brownrigg, a bill to amend an act passed in 1777, making provision for the poor and other purposes.

Mr. Jacocks, a bill authorising the county courts of Perquimons annually to appoint a committee of inspection or finance, and

Mr. Culpepper, a bill to repeal an act concerning the marriage of infant females, passed in the year 1320, which bills passed their first reading.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of Camden county, reported a bill in favor of the petitioners, which passed its first reading, and on motion of Mr. Sneed was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee on the judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire whether any alteration is necessary in the laws relative to the punishment of persons guilty of the offence of altering or defacing the marks or brands of others, reported a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, to prevent the defacing and altering of marks, brands, &c. which passed its first reading.

Mr. Person presented the following resolution, "That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the nature and extent of the contract made on the part of the state, by the board of internal improvements, and Hamilton Fulton, esq. civil engineer; and to inquire also what salary or compensation has been given or promised to the said engineer, for his services during the present year, and at what time the contract now existing will expire—and that they report the facts to this house."

Mr. Barringer, the following resolution, "That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the removal of suits from one court to another; also the laws granting appeals from the superior to the supreme court, which resolutions were adopted.

A bill making compensation to the jurors of the superior courts of Moore and Carteret, was read the third time, and amended by extending its provision to the county of Bertie.

Mr. M'Kay, from the select committee to whom was referred a bill to fix the time of appointing the county trustee of Surry, reported a general bill on the subject, which was adopted.

Mr. Wade presented a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of passing a law explaining the duty of the secretary of state, relative to the making out grants on surveys, including the margin and bounds of rivers, which was agreed to.

Mr. Baird, a bill concerning the town of Asheville, in Buncombe county—which passed its first reading.

Saturday, Nov. 30.

On motion of Mr. M'Kay, *Resolved*, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more expeditious and summary remedy than is afforded by the existing law for recovering judgment on bonds given to sheriffs or other officers for the delivery of property levied on or seized by executions or other process, and which said bonds became forfeited by a breach of the conditions thereof.

The bills to authorise the county courts of Chatham, Anson, Iredell, Rockingham, Randolph, Carteret, Cabarrus, Wilkes, and Brunswick, to appoint committees of finance, were, on motion of Mr. M'Kay, referred to a select committee; and Messrs. M'Kay, Jacocks, Bray, Marshall, and Bakero Brunswick, were named as a committee, with instructions to report general bills, or to consolidate them, as shall be found to be most expedient.

Mr. Person presented the following resolution, "That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of compelling both plaintiff and defendant to give security for the payment of costs where an appeal is taken from the judgment of a single justice of the peace, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. M'Kay, a bill declaring the time at which acts of the general assembly shall be in force, which passed its first reading.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, concerning the marriage of infant females, was rejected on its 3d reading.

The bill relating to feme coverts passed its 3d reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 28.

On motion of Mr. Strange, *Resolved*, that so much of the report of the treasurer as relates to debts due the state under $100, be referred to the judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, Mr. Moore was added to the judiciary committee.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Macay, a bill respecting the town of Salisbury.

Mr. Strange, a bill to amend an act passed in 1821 for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville.

Mr. Turner, a bill to allow commissions to constables in the county of Warren.

Mr. M'Lean, a bill to regulate the county courts of Cabarrus.

Mr. Graham of Rutherford, a bill directing the time and place of selling lands under execution, which bills passed their first reading.

A committee was formed on the part of this house to inform Gabriel Holmes, esq. of his re-election to the office of governor, and to know at what time he will be ready to qualify.

On motion of Mr. Beall, a select committee was appointed to examine the road laws, and to inquire into the expediency of amending them, and Messrs. Beall, Lamon, Macay, M'Millan and Nixon were named as this committee.

The bill prescribing the sum to be paid into the public treasury on entries of land hereafter made, was indefinitely postponed.

A message was received from the senate agreeing to ballot at the time proposed for a senator to congress.

Friday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Hunter was added to the military committee.

Mr. Clark introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on public lands to enquire into the expediency of prolonging the time of payment for the Cherokee Lands.—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Baine, the committee of propositions and grievances were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing an act to prevent slaves from attending general musters and elections.

On motion of Mr. J. Smith, the house re-considered the bill rejected yesterday prescribing the price at which vacant land shall be hereafter entered, and the bill was made the order of the day for Monday next.

On motion of Mr Moore, *Resolved*, That the committee on the Cherokee Lands be directed to enquire into the propriety of applying to Congress to provide for extinguishing the claim which certain Indians have for reservations of land under the provisions of the Treaties concluded at the Cherokee Agency, 8th July, 1819, &c.

Mr. Bateman reported a bill to repeal part of the act of 1784, to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable commodities. Also,

A bill to alter the time of holding the election of electors to vote for president and vice-president of the United Stats. [Proposes to hold the election at the same times and places as our other elections are held.]

Mr. Cox presented the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the judiciary committee be instructed to enquire into and propose a plan to enable sheriffs to collect poll taxes from such persons as they now return insolvents.—Rejected.

The bill for the division of Rowan county was read the second time, when the house, on motion of Mr. Pugh, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Graves in the chair After discussion, the committee rose and reported in favour of the passage of the bill, which report was concurred in by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been called for by Mr. Speight:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Alford, Burns, Baird, Burgin, Beal, Baine, Broadnax, Brower, Barringer, Bateman, Cotten, Clark, Conrad, Carson, Clancy, Durgan, Dockery, Dulany, Eure, Fisher, Frink, Gilchrist, James Graham, Graves, Hunter, Harbin, Hoke, Hill, Horton, Hellen, Henry, R. A. Jones, Jarman, Jeter, Lee, Love, Lamb, A. M'Millan, M'Lean, Melcher, Morgan, M'Daniel, A. M'Neill, M'Laurin, R. Martin, Marmen, Mebane, M'Cauley, Macay, N. M'Neill, Mann, Leonard Martin, Moore, Roberts, Rea, W. D. Smith, J Smith, A. Smith, George Smith, Sneed, Sheppard, Strange, Thompson, Thornton, Turner, Tyson, Underwood, White, Wade, Worth, E. W. Ward, Webb, Yancy. —74.

NAYS—Messrs. S. A. Bryan, Blackledge, J M Bryan, Barnard, C. Bell, Brickell, Baker, Barrow, T. Bell, Boykin, Blair, Cole, Cooper, L. Cherry, Carter, Cox, J. Cherry, Daniel, Davenport, Elliott, Edwards, Fox, Fleming, Gary, E E. Graham, Harrell, Hassell, Hastings, J. Jones, Jiggits, Kilpatrick, Lewis, Lamon, Melvin, Maxwell, Matthews, J L. M'Millan, Nixon, Ormond, Pugh, Speight, J. Skinner, Stephens, Sidbury, H. Skinner, S. Smith, Walton, Wooten, Wilkins, Watson, Williamson, Walker, Whitaker, Webster. —54.

The bill was then read the third and last time. It has therefore become a law.

Saturday, Nov. 30

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Clark, a bill to confirm and establish a road from the north east end of Haywood county, at Jesse Bellew's old place, to the Georgia line, called the Cherokee road.

Mr. Speight, a bill requiring sheriffs to act as coroners in certain cases.

Mr. Webb, a bill to amend an act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize, passed in 1818. Each read the 1st time.

On motion of Mr. Dockery, *Resolved*, that the committee of finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law imposing a specific sum for permission to peddle goods throughout the state, without requiring them to take a license in each county.

M. Strange presented the petition of Ephraim Hart of New York, praying to be paid for certain specie certificates.—Referred.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, *Resolved*, That the committee on the inspection laws be instructed to inquire whether it is necessary or expedient to make any provision by law for the inspection of cotton raised in this state.

On motion of Mr. Jones of Halifax, *Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing further restrictions on the emigration of free persons of color into this state.

The bill to allow commissions to constables in the counties of Warren, Northampton, Brunswick and New Hanover—also the bill to regulate the county courts of Cabarrus—also the bill concerning the town of Salisbury—and the bill for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville, were each read the third time in the house and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill exempting ministers of the Gospel from serving on juries, passed its last reading, and has become a law.

Mr. Worth reported a bill for the removal of the clerk's office of Guilford to the Court House.—Read the first time.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on John Robert's petition, reported in favor of releasing him from prison—and the governor was requested to discharge him from all suits and prosecutions now pending against him.

Mr. Cooper, presented a resolution directing the public printer to furnish each member with two copies of the Journals of the Assembly Rejected by yeas and nays. 112 to 12.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 11.

An extra sheet of the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst. has furnished us with a copy of the message of the president of the United States, which will be found in our succeeding columns. To make room for this interesting document, we have left out a considerable portion of the proceedings of our state legislature, with several other articles, which will find place in our next.

The Norfolk Herald, under date of the 28th inst. informs that the British barque Maria, Ronalson master, in 31 days from Alvarado, (Gulf of Mexico,) anchored in Hampton Roads on Wednesday, bound to Baltimore, having on board as passengers, Don Jose Manuel de Zazaya, ambassador from the government of Mexico to that of the United States; Don Jose Torrens, his secretary; and Don Francisco de Paula Tanearez, Don Manuel Villasenor, Don Ananas Zazaya, Don Manuel Torrens, Juan Torrens, and Jose Henriquez, officers attached to the legation; and Joseph Karrick, esq. of Baltimore.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Polladium Office, Boston, Nov. 27

By the rapid-sailing ship Triton, Bussey, in 30 days from Liverpool, we have received papers to the 24th ult.

The Greek contest appears to decline. The Suliotes have capitulated, and the British guaranty them an asylum at Asso, near Cephalonia.

Advices from Constantinople to Sept. 10, still leave it doubtful whether the Turks have triumphed in the Morea. The Persian war goes on.

Intelligence from Madrid is to Oct. 10. The cortes proposed to call on the ministers for the cause which had placed Spain in her present situation.

The French papers mention a great victory obtained in Spain on the 3d and 4th of October by the Ultra Royalists, under Baron d'Erroles, over the Constitutionalists, commanded by Minand Morillon—the wreck of the latter army retired towards Gionne. Morillon had his thigh broken, was taken prisoner, and sent to Seo.

Other papers represent the forces of the constitutionalists as generally successful.

Military preparations continued in France without interruption.

The Brazilian declaration of independence had reached Lisbon and been communicated to the cortes. A member pronounced it an open declaration of war against the cortes. The aged king displays great zeal in favour of the constitution and cortes. Many of the Brazilian deputies, who refused to sign the constitution, had gone to England. The Portuguese appear to wish to conciliate the British, and it is said they will not exact the 15 per ct. duty on Woollens.

Numerous outrages continue to be committed in Ireland.

A petition against the existing union of England and Ireland has been voted at a meeting in Dublin.

The woollen manufactories are flourishing beyond any former period.

The cotton market was steady.

A severe gale was experienced on the English coast on the 20th October, and many vessels were wrecked.

Washington, Dec. 4.

This day the President of the United States transmitted to both houses of congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow-citizens of the Senate,
and House of Representatives.

Many causes unite to make your present meeting peculiarly interesting to our constituents. The operation of our laws on the various subjects to which they apply, with the amendments which they occasionally require, imposes, annually, an important duty on the representatives of a free people. Our system has happily advanced to such maturity, that I am not aware that your cares, in that respect, will be augmented. Other causes exist which are highly interesting to the whole civilized world, and to no portion of it more so, in certain views, than to the United States. Of these causes, and of their bearing on the interests of the union, I shall communicate the sentiments which I have formed, with that freedom which a sense of duty dictates. It is proper, however, to invite your attention, in the first instance, to those concerns respecting which legislative provision is thought to be particularly urgent.

On the 24th of June last a convention of navigation and commerce was concluded, in this city, between the United States and France, by ministers duly authorized for the purpose. The sanction of the executive having been given to this convention under a conviction that, taking all its stipulations into view, it rested essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, I deemed it my duty, in compliance with the authority vested in the executive, by the second section of the act of the last session, of the 6th May, concerning navigation, to suspend, by proclamation, until the end of the next session of congress, the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes," and to suspend, likewise, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in them, which exceeded the duties on American vessels, and on similar goods imported in them. I shall submit this convention forthwith to the senate for its advice and consent as to the ratification.

Since your last session, the prohibition which had been imposed on the commerce between the United States and the British colonies, in the West Indies and on this continent, has likewise been removed. Satisfactory evidence having been adduced, that the ports of those colonies had been opened to the vessels of the United States by an act of the British parliament, bearing date on the 24th of June last, on the conditions specified therein, I deemed it proper, in compliance with the provision of the first section of the act of the last session above recited, to declare, by proclamation, bearing date on the 24th of August last, that the ports of the United States should thenceforward, and until the end of the next session of congress, be open to the vessels of Great Britain employed in that trade, under the limitation specified in that proclamation.

A doubt was entertained whether the act of congress applied to the British colonies on this continent, as well as to those in the West Indies; but, as the act of parliament opened the intercourse equally with both, and it was the manifest intention of congress, as well as the obvious policy of the United States, that the provisions of the act of parliament should be met, in equal extent, on the part of the United States, and as also the act of congress was supposed to vest in the president some discretion in the execution of it, I thought it advisable to give it a corresponding construction.

Should the constitutional sanction of the senate be given to the ratification of the convention with France, legislative provision will be necessary to carry it fully into effect, as it likewise will be to continue in force, on such conditions as may be deemed just and proper, the intercourse which has been opened between the United States and the British colonies. Every light in the possession of the executive, will, in due time, be communicated on both subjects.

Resting essentially on a basis of reciprocal and equal advantage, it has been the object of the executive, in transactions with other powers, to meet the propositions of each with a liberal spirit, believing that thereby the interest of our country will be most effectually promoted. This course has been systematically pursued in the late occurrences with France and Great Britain, and in strict accord with the views of the legislature. A confident hope is entertained, that, by the arrangement thus commenced with each, all differences respecting navigation and commerce with the dominions in question, will be adjusted, and a solid foundation be laid for an active and permanent intercourse, which will prove equally advantageous to both parties.

The decision of his imperial majesty the emperor of Russia, on the question submitted to him by the United States and Great Britain, concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been received. A convention has since been concluded, between the parties, under the mediation of his imperial majesty, to prescribe the mode by which that article shall be carried into effect, in conformity with that decision. I shall submit that convention to the senate for its advice and consent, as to the ratification, and, if obtained, shall immediately bring the subject before congress, for such provisions as may require the interposition of the legislature.

In compliance with an act of the last session, a territorial government has been established in Florida, on the principles of our system. By this act, the inhabitants are secured in the full enjoyment of their rights and liberties, and to admission into the union, with equal participation in the government with the original states, on the condition heretofore prescribed to other territories. By a clause in the ninth article of the treaty with Spain, by which that territory was ceded to the United States, it is stipulated that satisfaction shall be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered, by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of our troops, in Florida. No provision having yet been made, to carry that stipulation into effect, it is submitted to the consideration of congress, whether it will not be proper, to vest the competent power, in the district court at Pensacola, or in some tribunal, to be specially organized for the purpose.

The fiscal operations of the year have been more successful than had been anticipated at the commencement of the last session of congress.

The receipts into the treasury during the three first quarters of the year, have exceeded the sum of fourteen millions seven hundred and forty five thousand dollars. The payments made at the treasury during the same period have exceeded twelve millions two hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars; leaving in the treasury on the 30th day of September last, (including one million one hundred and sixty-eight thousand five hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-four cents, which were in the treasury on the first day of January last) a sum exceeding four millions one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars.

Besides discharging all demands for the current service of the year, including the interest and reimbursement of the public debt, the six per cent. stock of 1796, amounting to eighty thousand dollars has been redeemed. It is estimated that, after defraying the current expenses of the present quarter, and redeeming the two millions of six per cent. stock of 1820, there will remain in the treasury, on the first day of January next, nearly three millions of dollars. It is estimated that the gross amount of duties which have been secured, from the first of January to the 30th of September last, has exceeded nineteen millions five hundred thousand dollars, and the amount for the whole year will probably not fall short of twenty three millions of dollars.

Of the actual force in service under the present military establishment, the posts at which it is stationed and the condition of each post, a report from the secretary of war, which is now communicated, will give a distinct idea. By like reports, the state of the academy at West Point will be seen, as well as the progress which has been made in the fortifications along the coast, and at the national armories and arsenals.

The position on the Red river, and that at the Sault of St. Marie, are the only new posts that have been taken. These posts, with those already occupied in the interior, are thought to be well adapted to the protection of our frontiers. All the force, not placed in the garrisons along the coast, and in the ordnance depots, and indispensably necessary there, is placed on the frontiers.

The organization of the several corps composing the army, is such as to admit its expansion to a great extent, in case of emergency, the officers carrying with them all the light which they possess to the new corps, to which they might be appointed.

With the organization of the staff, there is equal cause to be satisfied. By the concentration of every branch, with its chief in this city, in the presence of the department, and with a grade in the chief military station, to keep alive and cherish a military spirit, the greatest promptitude in the execution of orders, with the greatest economy and efficiency, are secured. The same view is taken of the military academy. Good order is preserved in it, and the youth are well instructed in every science connected with the great objects of the institution. They are also well trained and disciplined in the practical parts of the profession. It has always been found difficult to control the ardour inseparable from that early age, in such manner as to give it a proper direction. The rights of manhood are too often claimed, prematurely, in pressing which too far, the respect which is due to age, and the obedience necessary to a course of study and instruction, in every such institution, are sometimes lost sight of. The great

object to be accomplished is the restraint of that ardor, by such wise regulations and government, as, by directing all the energies of the youthful mind to the attainment of useful knowledge, will keep it within a just subordination, and at the same time elevate it to the highest purposes. This object seems to be essentially obtained in this institution, and with great advantage to the union.

The military academy forms the basis in regard to science, on which the military establishment rests. It furnishes annually, after due examination, and on the report of the academic staff, many well informed youths, to fill the vacancies which occur in the several corps of the army, while others, who retire to private life, carry with them such attainments, as, under the right reserved to the several states to appoint the officers and to train the militia, will enable them, by affording a wider field for selection, to promote the great object of the power vested in congress, of providing for the organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia. Thus, by the mutual and harmonious co-operation of the two governments in the execution of a power divided between them, an object always to be cherished, the attainment of a great result, on which our liberties may depend, cannot fail to be secured. I have to add, that, in proportion as our regular force is small, should the instruction and discipline of the militia, the great resource on which we rely, be pushed to the utmost extent that circumstances will admit.

A report from the secretary of the navy will communicate the progress which has been made in the construction of vessels of war, with other interesting details, respecting the actual state of the affairs of that department. It has been found necessary for the protection of our commerce, to maintain the usual squadrons on the Mediterranean, the Pacific, and along the Atlantic coast, extending the cruizes of the latter into the West-Indies, where piracy, organized into a system, has prayed on the commerce of every country trading thither. A cruise has also been maintained on the coast of Africa, when the season would permit, for the suppression of the slave trade; and orders have been given to the commanders of all our public ships, to seize our own vessels, should they find any engaged in that trade, and to bring them in for adjudication.

In the West-Indies piracy is of a recent date, which may explain he cause why other powers have not combined against it. By the documents communicated, it will be seen that the efforts of the United States to suppress it, have had a very salutary effect. The benevolent provision of the act, under which the protection has been extended alike to the commerce of other nations, cannot fail to be appreciated by them.

In compliance with the act of the last session, entitled "An act to abolish the United States' trading establishments," agents were immediately appointed and instructed, under the direction of the secretary of the treasury, to close the business of the trading houses among the Indian tribes, and to settle the accounts of the factors and sub-factors engaged in that trade, and to execute, in all other respects, the injunctions of that act, in the mode prescribed therein. A final report of their proceedings shall be communicated to congress as soon as it is received.

It is with great regret I have to state that a serious malady has deprived us of many valuable citizens at Pensacola, and checked the progress of some of those arrangements which are important to the territory. This effect has been sensibly felt with respect to the Indians who inhabit that territory, consisting of the remnants of several tribes who occupy the middle ground between St. Augustine and Pensacola, with extensive claims, but undefined boundaries. Although peace is preserved with those Indians, yet their position and claims tend essentially to interrupt the intercourse between the eastern and western parts of the territory, on which our inhabitants are principally settled. It is essential to the growth and prosperity of the territory, as well as to the intercourse of the union, that these Indians should be removed, by special compact with them, to some other position, or concentrated within narrower limits where they are. With the limited means in the power of the executive, instructions were given to the governor to accomplish this object, so far as it might be practicable, which was prevented by the distressing malady referred to. To carry it fully into effect in either mode, additional funds will be necessary, to the provision of which the powers of congress alone are competent. With a view to such provision as may be deemed proper, the subject is submitted to your consideration, and in the interim, further proceedings are suspended.

It appearing that so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the staff of the army," which passed on the 14th April 1818, as relates to the commissariat, will expire in April next, and the practical operation of that department having evinced its great utility, the propriety of its renewal is submitted to your consideration.

The view which has been taken of the probable productiveness of the lead mines connected with the importance of the material to the public defence, makes it expedient that they should be managed with peculiar care. It is therefore suggested whether it will not comport with the public interest to provide by law for the appointment of an agent skilled in mineralogy, to superintend them, under the direction of the proper department.

It is understood that the Cumberland road, which was constructed at a great expense, has already suffered from the want of that regular superintendance, and of those repairs, which are indispensable to the preservation of such a work. This road is of incalculable advantage, in facilitating the intercourse between the western and the Atlantic states. Through it, the whole country from the northern extremity of Lake Erie to the Mississippi, and from all the waters which empty into each, finds an easy and direct communication to the seat of government, and thence to the Atlantic. The facility which it affords to all military operations, and also to those of the post office department, cannot be estimated too highly. This great work is likewise an ornament, and an honour to the nation. Believing that a competent power to adopt and execute a system of internal improvement has not been granted to congress, but that such a power, confined to great national purposes, and with proper limitations, would be productive of eminent advantage to our union, I have thought it advisable that an amendment of the constitution, to that effect, should be recommended to the several states. A bill which assumed the right to adopt an execute such a system having been presented for my signature, at the last session, I was compelled, from the view which I had taken of the powers of the general government, to negative it, on which occasion I thought it proper to communicate the sentiments which I had formed, on mature consideration, on the whole subject. To that communication, in all the views in which it relates, may be supposed to merit your attention, I have now to refer. Should congress, however, deem it improper to recommend such an amendment, they have, according to my judgment, the right to keep the road in repair, by providing for the superintendance of it, and appropriating the money necessary for repairs. Surely if they had the right to appropriate money to make the road, they have a right to appropriate it to preserve the road from ruin. From the exercise of this power no danger is to be apprehended. Under our happy system, the people are the sole and exclusive fountain of power. Each government originates from them, and to them alone, each to its proper constituents, are they respectively and solely responsible, for the faithful discharge of their duties, within their constitutional limits. And that the people will confine their public agents, of every station, to the strict line of their constitutional duties, there is no cause to doubt. Having, however, communicated my sentiments to congress, at the last session, fully, in the document to which I have referred, respecting the right of appropriation, as distinct from the right of jurisdiction and sovereignty over the territory in question, I deem it improper to enlarge on the subject here.

From the best information that I have been able to obtain, it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased, and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the Tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. Satisfied, I am, whatever may be the abstract doctrine in favor of unrestricted commerce, provided all nations would concur in it, and it was not liable to be interrupted by war, which has never occurred, and cannot be expected, that there are other strong reasons applicable to our situation, and relations with other countries, which impose on us the obligation to cherish and sustain our manufactures. Satisfied, however, I likewise am, that the interest of every part of our union, even of those most benefited by manufactures, requires that this subject should be touched with the greatest caution, and a critical knowledge of the effect to be produced by the slightest change. On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded, that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favour of our own, and without affecting, injuriously, any other interest. For more precise details, I refer you to the communications which were made to congress during the last session.

So great was the amount of accounts for monies advanced during the late war, in addition to others of a previous date, which, in the regular operations of the government, necessarily remained unsettled, that it required a considerable length of time for their adjustment. By a report from the first comptroller of the treasury, it appears that, on the 4th of March, 1817, the accounts then unsettled amounted to one hundred and three millions sixty-eight thousand eight hundred and seventy-six dollars and forty one cents, of which, on the 30th of September of the present year, ninety-three millions one hundred and seventy-five thousand three hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty six cents had been settled; leaving on that day a balance unsettled of nine millions eight hundred and ninety-three thousand four hundred and seventy-nine dollars and eighty-five cents. That there have been drawn from the treasury, in paying the public debt, and sustaining the government in all its operations and disbursements, since the 4th of March, 1817, one hundred and fifty-seven millions one hundred and ninety-nine thousand three hundred and eighty dollars and ninety-six cents, the accounts for which have been settled to the amount of one hundred and thirty-seven millions five hundred and one thousand four hundred and fifty-one dollars and twelve cents; leaving a balance unsettled of nineteen millions six hundred and ninety-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine dollars and eighty-four cents. For precise details respecting each of these balances, I refer to the report of the comptroller, and the documents which accompany it.

From this view, it appears that our commercial differences with France and Great Britain have been placed in a train of amicable arrangement, on conditions fair and honourable, in both instances, to each party; that our finances are in a very productive state, our revenue being at present fully competent to all the demands upon it; that our military force is well organized in all its branches, and capable of rendering the most important service, in case of emergency, that its number will admit of; that due progress has been made, under existing appropriations, in the construction of fortifications, and in the operations of the ordnance department; that due progress has, in like manner, been made in the construction of ships of war; that our navy is in the best condition, felt and respected, in every sea in which it is employed for the protection of commerce; that our manufactures have augmented in amount, and improved in quality; that great progress has been made in the settlement of accounts, and in the recovery of balances by individuals; and, that the utmost economy is secured and observed, in every department of the administration.

Other objects will likewise claim your attention; because, from the station which the United States hold, as a member of the great community of nations, they have rights to maintain, duties to perform, and dangers to encounter.

A strong hope was entertained that peace would, ere this, have been concluded, between Spain and the independent governments south of the U. States in this hemisphere. Long experience having evinced the competency of those governments, to maintain the independence which they had declared, it was presumed, that the considerations which induced their recognition by the United States, would have had equal weight with other powers, and that Spain herself, yielding to those magnanimous feelings of which her history furnishes so many examples, would have terminated, on that basis, a controversy so unavailing, and at the same time, so destructive. We still cherish the hope, that this result will not long be postponed.

Sustaining our neutral position, and allowing to each party, while the war continues, equal rights, it is incumbent on the United States to claim of each, with equal rigor, the faithful observance of our rights, according to the well known law of nations. From each, therefore, a like co-operation is expected in the suppression of the piratical practice which has grown out of this war, and of blockades of extensive coasts on both seas, which, considering the small force employed to sustain them, have not the slightest foundation to rest on.

Europe is still unsettled, and although the war long menaced between Russia and Turkey, has not broken out, there is no certainty that the differences between those powers will be amicably adjusted. It is impossible to look to the oppressions of the country, respecting which those differences arose, without being deeply affected. The mention of Greece fills the mind with the most exalted sentiments, and arouses in our bosoms the best feelings of which our nature is susceptible. Superior skill and refinement in the arts, heroic gallantry in action, disinterested patriotism, enthusiastic zeal and devotion in favor of public and personal liberty, are associated with our recollections of ancient Greece. That such a country should have been overwhelmed, and so long hidden, as it were, from the world, under a gloomy despotism, has been a cause of unceasing and deep regret to generous minds for ages past. It was natural, therefore, that the re-appearance of those people in their original character, contending in favour of their liberties, should produce that great excitement and sympathy in their favour, which have been so signally displayed throughout the United States. A strong hope is entertained that these people will recover their independence, and resume their equal station among the nations of the earth.

A great effort has been made in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people, and it must be very consoling to all benevolent minds to see the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted. That it may promote the happiness of both nations, is the ardent wish of this whole people, to the expression of which we confine ourselves; for, whatever may be the feelings or sentiments, which every individual under our government has a right to indulge and express, it is nevertheless a sacred maxim, equally with the government and people, that the destiny of every independent nation, in what relates to such improvements, of right belongs, and ought to be left, exclusively to themselves.

Whether we reason from the late wars, or from those menacing symptoms which now appear in Europe, it is manifest, that, if a convulsion should take place in any of those countries, it will proceed from causes which have no existence, and are utterly unknown in these states, in which there is but one order, that of the people, to whom the sovereignty exclusively belongs. Should war break out in any of those countries, who can foretell the extent to which it may be carried, or the desolation which it may spread? Exempt as we are from these causes, our internal tranquility is secure; and, distant as we are from the troubled scene, and faithful to just principles, in regard to other powers, we might reasonably presume, that we should not be molested by them. This, however, ought not to be calculated on, as certain. Unprovoked injuries are often inflicted, and even the peculiar felicity of our situation, might, with some, be a cause for excitement and aggression. The history of the late wars in Europe furnishes a complete demonstration, that no system of conduct, however correct in principle, can protect neutral powers from injury, from any party; that a defenceless position, and distinguished love of peace, are the surest invitations to war; and that there is no way to avoid it, other than by being always prepared and willing, for just cause, to meet it. If there be a people on earth, whose more especial duty it is, to be at all times prepared to defend the rights with which they are blessed, and to surpass all others, in sustaining the necessary burthens, and in submitting to sacrifices, to make such preparations, it is undoubtedly the people of these states.

When we see that a civil war of the most frightful character, rages from the Adriatic to the Black Sea; that strong symptoms of war appear in other parts, proceeding from causes, which, should it break out, may become general, and be of long duration; that the war still continues between Spain and the independent governments, her late Provinces, in this hemisphere, that it is likewise menaced between Portugal and Brazil, in consequence of the attempt of the latter to dismember itself from the former; and that a system of piracy, of great extent, is maintained in the neighbouring seas, which will require equal vigilance and decision to suppress it, the reasons for sustaining the attitude which we now hold, and for pushing forward all our measures of defence with the utmost vigour, appear to me to acquire new force.

The United States owe to the world a great example, and, by means thereof, to the cause of liberty and humanity, a generous support. They have so far succeeded, to the satisfaction of the virtuous and enlightened of every country. There is no reason to doubt, that their whole movement will be regulated by a sacred regard to principle, all our institutions being founded on that basis. The ability to support our own cause, under any trial to which it may be exposed, is the great point on which the public solicitude rests. It has been often charged against free governments, that they have neither the foresight, nor the virtue, to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies; that their course is improvident and expensive; that war will always find them unprepared, and whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible warnings will be disregarded and forgotten as soon as peace returns. I have full confidence that this charge, so far as relates to the United States will be shown to be utterly destitute of truth.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, December 3, 1822.

DIED,

At Raleigh, on the 3d instant, Mrs. *Mary Burges*, wife of Dr. Burges, and eldest daughter of Wm. Gilmour, esq. On the 29th ult. Mrs. *Mary Ruth*, wife of Mr. David Ruth, in the 57th year of her age, and 39th of her marriage.

STATE OF THE THERMOMETER.

		9 o'clk.	12 o'clk.	5 o'clk.
December	4	16	31	35
	5	33	44	47
	6	37	46	47
	7	35	43	43
	8	37	51	53
	9	35	46	51
	10	37	57	60

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, on a long credit, at the Market-house in Hillsborough, on the 28th of December, the land whereon John L. Kirk now lives, also the land on which Benjamin Crutchfield now lives. Terms made known on the day of sale by

James Webb.

Dec. 7. 48—tds

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, who qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Capt. John Young, deceased, at the last term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against his testator to bring them forward to him for settlement within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of them: likewise all persons indebted to the deceased are required to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not allow of any indulgence.

Thos. D. Watts, *Executor.*

Dec. 9. 48—6w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 28th day of December, 1822, at the late dwelling house of Capt. John Young, deceased, the *Personal Estate* of the deceased, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with two good securities before the title is changed. The estate consists of

Several likely SLAVES,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and some Horses,

besides sundry other articles.

Thos. D. Watts, *Executor.*

Dec. 9 48—3w

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at the blacksmith shop in Hillsborough, on the 28th instant, all the personal property belonging to the firm of Young & Turner, consisting in part as follows:

Four set Blacksmith Tools,
Several Wagons,
Five likely Negroes, two of which

are good blacksmiths, and sundry other articles—The sale to continue from day to day, until all is sold. Terms of sale made known on that day by

Josiah Turner,

Surviving partner of the firm of Young & Turner.

Dec. 2. 48—3w

A Good Opportunity.

THE proprietors of the OBSERVER & GAZETTE, will sell a great bargain of their Printing Establishment in Fayetteville.

From the many advantages in point of local situation, with the extensive patronage this paper now possesses, it promises to be ere long, one of the most profitable Journals printed in the state, and at the same time to afford a good field for the display of useful talent. To a man of some capital, practically acquainted with the details of a printing office, such an opportunity seldom occurs.

Further information may be obtained, by letter, addressed to James Seawell, Fayetteville, N.C.

Fayetteville, Nov. 26. 48—

WANTED
1000 lbs. PORK.

Inquire at this Office.

Dec. 3. 47—

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

COHEN'S OFFICE, 114, MARKET-STREET.
Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822.

WE have the pleasure to announce, that in consequence of the already extensive sales of Tickets in the STATE LOTTERY, the Drawing will take place on *Thursday the 26th of DECEMBER*, in the City of BALTIMORE, and will be completed *in ten drawings only*, under the superintendance of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council.

THE CAPITAL PRIZES IN THE STATE LOTTERY ARE

20,000 Dollars.	10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.
10,000 Dollars.	5,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.

&c. &c.—*not near Two Blanks to a Prize*—the whole to be FLOATING, and payable in cash.

WHOLE TICKETS, $10....HALVES, $5....QUARTERS, $2 50....EIGHTHS, $1 25.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

COHEN'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114, *Market-street, Baltimore:*

Where, in the two last State Lotteries, were sold the great Capital of 40,000 dollars to a gentleman in Albemarle County, *Virginia*—the 10,000 dollars to a gentleman in Lancaster, *Ohio*; besides no less than SEVEN CAPITALS of 5,000 dollars each, to various parts of the Union.

☞ In addition to the above, the unparalleled success attending distant Adventurers at COHEN'S OFFICE, was again evidenced in the Monument Lottery, which was finished last month—the TWO HIGHEST CAPITALS, and numerous others, were sold at COHEN'S, viz.—No. 17975, the great capital of 30,000 dolls. in a Whole Ticket to a gentleman of *Alexandria*—No. 5832, the capital of 20,000 dolls. in Shares, one half owned in *Norfolk*, Va.—besides No. 3218, a prize of 5,000 dolls. to a gentleman of *Philadelphia*.

☞ ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by mail, (post paid,) or by private conveyance, inclosing the Cash or prizes in any of the Baltimore Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and punctual attention as if on personal application, addressed to

J. I. COHEN, JR.—*Baltimore.*

*** COHEN'S "*Lottery Gazette and Register*," which is published every Week, will contain the Official List of each drawing; and will be forwarded throughout the Lottery, *gratis*, to all who purchase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE.—Those who wish to receive the drawings will mention it when they send on their Orders

Baltimore, Nov. 18, 1822. 47—3w

DEFERRED ARTICLES.

Destruction of the Jagarnaut.

London, Sept. 24.

It must gratify every friend to the progress of human reason to learn, that notwithstanding the difficulties so long considered insuperable, a glorious change is effected in British India. The free press of Calcutta has operated most powerfully in reforming the most inveterate and revolting abuses. The effect of the seven native presses at work in that great city has been to triumph over Hindoo superstition in its strong hold. During the last festival of Jagarnaut, so few pilgrims were present that they were unable to drag the car. The Brahmins called in other aid, but no devotee could be pursuaded to sacrifice himself to the idol. They now talk of removing the Rath to a more central situation. The wily priesthood have sagacity enough to perceive that they must remove the theatre of their sanguinary superstition beyond the sphere of a free press; or that the bigotry of thirty centuries will disappear. To the permanent glory of our Indian administration, a large portion of the population of Bengal are receiving the rudiments of an improved system of education, while thousands of elementary works are circulating throughout our empire. Even Hindoo women, against whom widowhood, and consequent burning alive, are denounced for learning the alphabet, and who must not read the Veda under pain of death, have placed their daughters at the public schools.—The celebrated Hindoo reformer, Ram Mohun Roy, has held public meetings at Calcutta, for the purpose of freely discussing the tenets of his religion, and exposing the cruelties practised under it.

From a late London Paper.

A Novel and Atrocious Character.

During the awful prevalence of the plague on the north east of Spain, in the autumn of 1821, a foreigner, who was variously said to be a Jew, a Turk, and Armenian, and a renegade, but whose acknowledged vocation was that of a merchant, in which capacity he had amassed a large property, visited the devoted city of Barcelona. A letter from thence gives the following account of this singularly atrocious character:—"This man who from his long white beard, might have been taken for a patriarch, had been an eye witness of all the plagues that had desolated of late years, the Turkish Empire. As soon as he heard that a pestilence had broken out in any city, he immediately hastened to it. He used to account for those extraordinary journies by the advantage he found in such desolated countries in purchasing his goods at a lower rate than usual; but still it seemed inexplicable how lust of gold could so far overcome the love of life, and how the old man, who was already so rich, should continually expose himself to almost inevitable death. Questions put to this traveller were never answered clearly. When he arrived at such a theatre of death he wrapped himself from head to foot in tarred linen, covered his hands with black leather gloves, his face with a glass mask, and thus guarded against infection, and provided with a stick, which had an Iron hook at the end, he entered the infected houses; there he possessed himself of whatever he found, seized on hidden treasures and the most valuable utensils, and tore their jewels from the bodies of the dead. More than once he is said to have hastened the effects of the pestilence, and to have given the death blow to the victims whose cries would have interrupted him in perpetrating his robberies. If chance led him into a house which was still free from contagion, he announced himself as a physician, and woe to those who confided in his skill. Loaded with treasures he always returned to Venice, where, admired by every body, on account of the success of his enterprize, he waited for the signal for fresh booty, like the carion vulture.

"The news of the distress of Barcelona became glad tidings for this wretch, and he had already carried on his horrible trade among us a fortnight, when he was detected in the very act of stabbing a patient who was quite delirious. This patient was a young French merchant who was greatly beloved at Barcelona on account of his integrity. He had just lost his wife and two sons, and was himself struggling against the distemper, which had hitherto spared this courageous young man, who most tenderly devoted himself to his family. He was murdered almost in the arms of his countryman, captain R. who was near his friend in an adjoining room. Hearing the door opened, he hastened back to the patient, sees the villain stab his friend to the heart, rushes on him, seizes and throwe him on the ground after a hard struggle, in which the old wretch showed much more strength than could have been expected. "Sir" cried the wretch, finding himself overpowered, "surely you will not kill me."—"Villian, what hast thou done?"—"But he was so ill!"—"And those things which you had already stolen!"—"I thought every body was dead; give me my life; I will make you a rich man."—"You dare to offer me your blood stained gold?"—"Sir, be without fear; I possess several remedies against the plague; I will give you as many sequins as you can carry."—"And were you to offer me two arrobas?" "You shall have ten," said the murderer, and received the captain's sword through his heart.

"The magistrates seized the body of the pretended Israelite, and had it hung at the corner of Regomin street. They also sent officers to the house in which he had lived, and ordered all they found there to be sold for the benefit of the poor."

American Navy.—"There is at this moment an American seventy-four gun ship, the Franklin, on the coast of Chili, in the Pacific Ocean, looking after the interests of American merchants in Chili and Peru. Of this ship an intelligent friend at Valparaiso writes thus:—'The Franklin is commanded by commodore Stewart, who has his wife with him, a handsome well educated accomplished woman; she plays on the harp, and speaks the French, Spanish, and Italian languages, both fluently and correctly. The ship is in high order—has seven hundred men on board, who have a library for their use, consisting of about a thousand volumes. The captain has seven hundred volumes in his cabin, which is exquisitely fitted up, and beautifully furnished. Here, then, we see sailors, who are freemen, submitting to the strictest discipline; here we see what was never before seen or heard of, except on board a ship manned by freemen; a library of books for the men, an arrangement in many respects utterly incompatible with a crew composed of pressed men, or men who have entered from fear of the pressgang; men who have had no hand in settling the terms on which they shall serve, and whose term of service depends wholly on the will and pleasure of those who compel them to serve.

[*British Luminary.*

Extract of a letter dated S. Augustine, October 26, 1822.

"This country is certainly capable of sustaining a very numerous population; and if the titles to land were once adjusted, and public sales made, would doubtless settle very rapidly. Nothing can be finer than the climate; and the soil, although in appearance barren in many parts, is very productive. I have lately taken a pretty long journey through the country, between this and the St. John's and St. Mary's and traversed a considerable extent of country, called pine barrens. The grass in these barrens is very luxuriant throughout the year; and capable of supporting large heads of cattle. Indian corn in great abundance is cultivated in these barrens with very little labor, and without manure. But the great staples of our country will be *sugar* and *cotton*; the former has been found to succeed beyond the most sanguine expectations, and the latter is finer than the best of Sea Island. Very considerable improvements in cultivation are making in the neighbourhood of this place.—Oranges are found to be a very profitable article, so that every body is now planting them. In seven years from the seed, the trees will bear fruit. A single acre of good bearing trees will yield from 500 to 750 dollars, sold on the trees.—They flourish in the poorest soil, and only require to be sheltered from the north-east winds.

A letter from New Haven, dated on Wednesday last, states, that the ship Thames sailed that morning, with the Missionary Family on board, for the Sandwich Islands; and that their departure was attended with very solemn and interesting religious duties.

Profitable Stock.—The Utica (New York) Sentinel says, the directors of the company owning the passage boats which ply on the Canal, between Utica and Montezuma, have recently declared and paid to the stockholders a dividend of 586 per share, which is equivalent to 156 per cent. for the last six months on the capital employed. A more productive investment has probably never before been made in this or any other country.

Ancient Remains.—A large hemlock log, in a perfect state of preservation, was recently found, several feet beneath the surface, while digging a ditch at Worcester, county of Albany, New-York. Trees of a very large size had grown directly over it, and it was presumed the log must have lain under ground for three or four centuries.

Philadelphia, Nov. 23.

This evening for the benefit of Mr. Carnes, there is to be fought at the Circus, *A Duel* by the Clowns, intended as a burlesque upon the late attempts at duels to the south. The dialogue is said to be sprightly and appropriate, and much mirth is expected. N. B. It is not intended to shoot any body. The charges will be so calculated as neither to injure the back, the side, or any other woundable parts of the combatants.

Dem. Press.

On Saturday, passed through this city on his way to his country seat on Long Island, in high health and spirits, the celebrated champion of the North, denominated *Eclipse*. His excellency appeared to wear his honors proudly—was superbly caparisoned, and was attended to the steam boat in which his passage was bespoken, by a large and respectable cavalcade of our fellow citizens. He was escorted by his baggage wagon and his out-riders in great state, to the place of his embarkation. Surely we thought pride was not made for man, when it sits so gracefully upon horses. *Balt. Morn. Chron.*

Republican Economy.—The Encyclopedia Britanica states, that the war for our Independence cost Great Britain 165,654,914*l.* sterling, and 43,633 men; while the expense to the United States wos only 9,450,084*l.* This fact strikingly illustrates the difference between the habits of the two countries—between republican simplicity and regal pomp and parade. Our own hardy countrymen with rusty guns and in the dress of peasantry, successfully encountered the legions of England equipped in glittering armour and the paraphernalia of royalty.

Sad News for the English Fair.—By the last returns, it appears that in England, there are 294,038 females more than males—in Wales, 16,464—in Scotland, 126,352—making a total in Great Britain of 434,904—almost half a million doomed by the unlucky course of nature, to single blessedness; which is rendered worse by the waste occasioned by at lest 150,000 inflexible bachelors.

The Liverpool Mercury states that a machine for dressing of cloth has lately been erected in Leeds, which accomplishes as much in 45 minutes as two men could do in two days.

An earthquake was experienced in Cesta Rica, one of the provinces of Mexico, on the 7th of May last. The shocks were so severe, that they ruined the principal part of the buildings in the country. In the capital, Carthage, hardly a house was left standing.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday and Friday, the 19th and 20th of December, several tracts of land, containing in all between

eight & nine hundred acres,

improved with buildings and orchards, well timbered and of good quality, situated between two and three miles south west from Hillsborough, belonging to the estate of James Hastings, deceased.

Will also be sold at the same time and place, a quantity of Fodder, Oats and Hay, and Stock of all kinds, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and Farming Utensils.

Any person wishing to view the land, will be shown it by applying on the Saturday preceding the sale.

Thos. Hastings, *Executor.*

Dec. 3. 47—tds

Five Dollars Reward.

LOST in Hillsborough, at the general muster on the 3d of October last, a Horseman's Pistol, brass mountings, London make, the lock springs on rollers, stamped "W. Ketland," the ramrod mahogany. A new twilled saddle blanket was also lost at the same time. Five dollars reward will be given for the detection of the thief and the recovery of the articles, or two and a half dollars for the pistol and blanket alone.

Thomas Bilbo.

Dec. 3. 47—3w

LOVE AND LUST.

By Selleck Osborn.

Lust, like a ravenous tiger, springs
With savage gust upon its prey,
And on the lovely object brings
The marks of ruin and decay.

Love, like the bee, with gentle power,
Extracts the honey of delight,
Sips every sweet, nor wounds the flower
On which his tender pinions light.

Lust, like a furnace, breathing fire,
Embraces only to destroy,
And in the ardour of desire,
Blasts every comfort, every joy.

Love, like the genial sun in May,
Emits its kind refreshing beams,
Drives each intruding care away,
And o'er life's varied landscape gleams.

Lust, like a mighty deluge, pours
Dismay and terror where it flows;
Poor victims shudder while it roars,
And wake to horror from repose.

Love, like the gentle winding rill,
Glides peaceful o'er the verdant green,
While every boist'rous care is still,
And all is tranquil, all serene.

EPIGRAM. *from the Italian of Pananti.*

Pentiti a un dissoluto moribondo.

"Repent, my son," a friar said
To the sick patient on his bed;
"I saw the demon on the watch
At the stair's foot, thy soul to catch."
"What was he like?" the sick man cried:
"Why, like an ass," the monk replied.
"An ass!" the sick man utter'd, "Pshaw!
'Twas your own shadow that you saw."

From the Berks and Schuylkill Journal of August 24

CHARLES THOMPSON.

A gentleman from the west, who has long cherished a high regard for the character of that irreproachable patriot and christian, the late secretary of the American continental congress, had, a few weeks since, no small gratification in spending several hours with this venerable saint, of patriarchal aspect, now on the verge of Heaven. Many are still living, who well remember with what confidence every act of the old congress, to which his name was attached, was at once received by the people of these United States, in times of peculiar trial

He is about six feet in height, remarkably erect in his gait neat in his person, dignified in his deportment, interesting in conversation, and has outlived nearly all his cotemporaries, being in his ninety second year.

He resides about ten miles from Philadelphia, in an ancient and retired but spacious mansion, on a very extensive and well cultivated farm, to which he has given the name of Harriton.

The traveller called early in the day, and found Mr. Thompson reading Young's Night Thoughts. He paused a little, after entering the door, before he discovered himself, being surprised and charmed at the distinct, audible, emphatical, appropriate and feeling manner with which the good old man pronounced one of the finest passages in that admired author.

After a due introduction, Mr. Thompson made the following remark, in reference to what he had just read: "I am a stranger in a strange land, I am looking about me to see what I am, and what there is for me to do."

The traveller was much pleased with his miscellaneous observations, interspersed with anecdotes of former times. He was surprised to hear him, at his advanced age, speak with so much intelligence on various topics, philological, religious, and political; yet, occasionally, he noticed signs of a second childhood.

It appears that he was the third son of John Thompson, and that he was born in the county of Derry, Ireland, in the town of Gortede, and parish of Maharaw, in the first week of November, 1729, but that the particular day cannot be specified. He came to America with his father, when about ten years old, accompanied with his brothers. His father died on board the ship in which they were passengers, after entering the capes of the Delaware; and by an act of injustice, his property, of considerable amount, was withheld from the sons then in their minority, in a foreign country, without kindred, without friends, without money, left to follow the leadings of Divine Providence; yet they amply experienced the protecting care of Him, who is the Father of the fatherless. Charles had a great taste for learning, and was so fortunate as to secure the patronage and instruction of that distinguished scholar, Dr Allison, and became one of the greatest proficients in Latin, Greek, and French, in the country.

The longevity of his family is worthy of notice. Taking the children of John Thompson in regular order, these are their names with their respective ages: 1. William, who died at the age of 93; 2. Alexander, who died at the age of 80; 3. Charles, who is now in his 92d year; 4. Matthew, who died at the age of 91; 5. John, who died at the age of 79; and 6. Mary, who is in her 84th year, and makes one of the family of Charles.

Mr. Thompson, in the course of conversation, said it was strongly impressed upon his mind, that he should live till he entered upon his hundredth year. The traveller asked him how he felt under such an impression, and whether he was willing to be so long from his Father's house, in this wearisome pilgrimage? He promptly replied, "I have no will about it. I have no will about it. I leave it all to my blessed Saviour. He has been a good Saviour to me;" and the tears of gratitude started into his eyes.

At one time he mentioned with tenderness and respect, the two worthy ladies, who had been his bosom companions in life. He then made this remark: "I have been a happy man. I have always been a happy man, a very happy man. My family always loved me, and I always loved them:" the tear of affection glistening in his eyes.

At dinner, he asked a blessing with uplifted hand and a solemn and reverential tone of voice, using nothing more nor less than the words of the Lord's prayer. Recollecting his own criticisms and version, instead of saying "lead us not into temptation," he said, "bring us not to a trial."

He was an intimate and warm friend of the late Dr. Franklin, and agreed with him in every thing except religion. To counteract the deistical sentiments of this great philosopher, he devoted more attention to the Bible, and with a critic's eye, than he otherwise would have done. It was his diligent search of the Scriptures, with a view to the conviction of his distinguished compatriot, which first led him to contemplate a version of the Septuagint.

The traveller had mentioned to Mr. Thompson a gentleman, with whom, many years since, he was well acquainted, gen. R. A****, now of M. who was one of the revolutionary officers, and who had held a department under the order of the old congress. Mr. Thompson recollected him, well, and as the traveller took his leave of him he said, in reference to general A. "tell him I wish him prosperity and happiness, peace with God, and peace with the world. Tell him to bear lightly on the world. Money, money, money, is the god of this world."

The last sentence he had several times uttered with great emphasis, in the course of the interesting interview, which the traveller will not soon forget. ******* *****.

DEAN SWIFT.

George Faulkner, the Dublin printer, once called on Dean Swift on his return from London, dressed in a rich coat of silk brocade and gold lace, and seeming not a little proud of the adorning of his person, the Dean determined to humble him. When he entered the room, and saluted the Dean with all the respectful familiarity of an old acquaintance, the Dean affected not to know him; in vain did he declare himself as George Faulkner, the Dublin printer; the Dean declared him an impostor and at last abruptly bade him begone. Faulkner, perceiving the error he had committed, instantly retired home, and resuming his usual dress, again went to the Dean, when he was very cordially received. 'Ah, George,' said he, "I am glad to see you, for here has been an impudent coxcomb, bedizened in silks and gold lace, who wanted to pass himself off for you; but I soon sent the fellow about his business; for I knew you to be always a plain dressed and an honest man, just as you now appear before me."

A young candidate for the bar, on his examination was asked among other questions, "How many kinds of bail are there?" *Three*, was his reply.—'Describe them, if you please,' said the judge. "First, *special*; second, *common*;—" Here he paused, recollecting his error of enumeration. 'Well sir, the *third*?' was the next demand of the judge, with much severity and contempt. The youth assuming a proper degree of forensic assurance, replied—'The third, please the court, is *leg bail*.' This come off procured him not only excuse, but applause.